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U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Illustrated Catalogue and Price List

OF



B u d d e d
— and —
G r a f t e d
Nut Trees

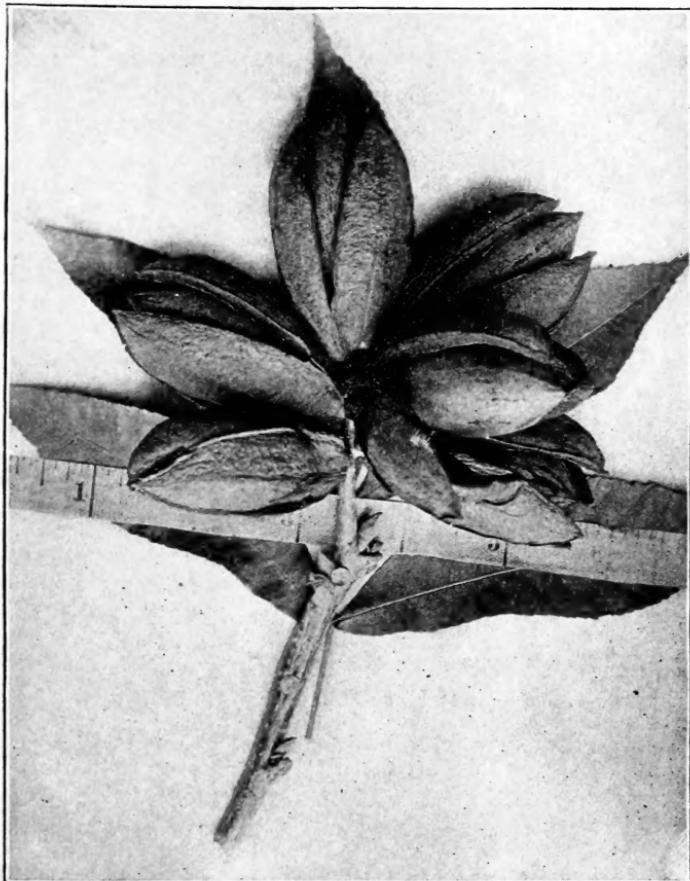
The Nut Nursery Co.
Monticello, Fla.

THE NUT NURSERY CO.

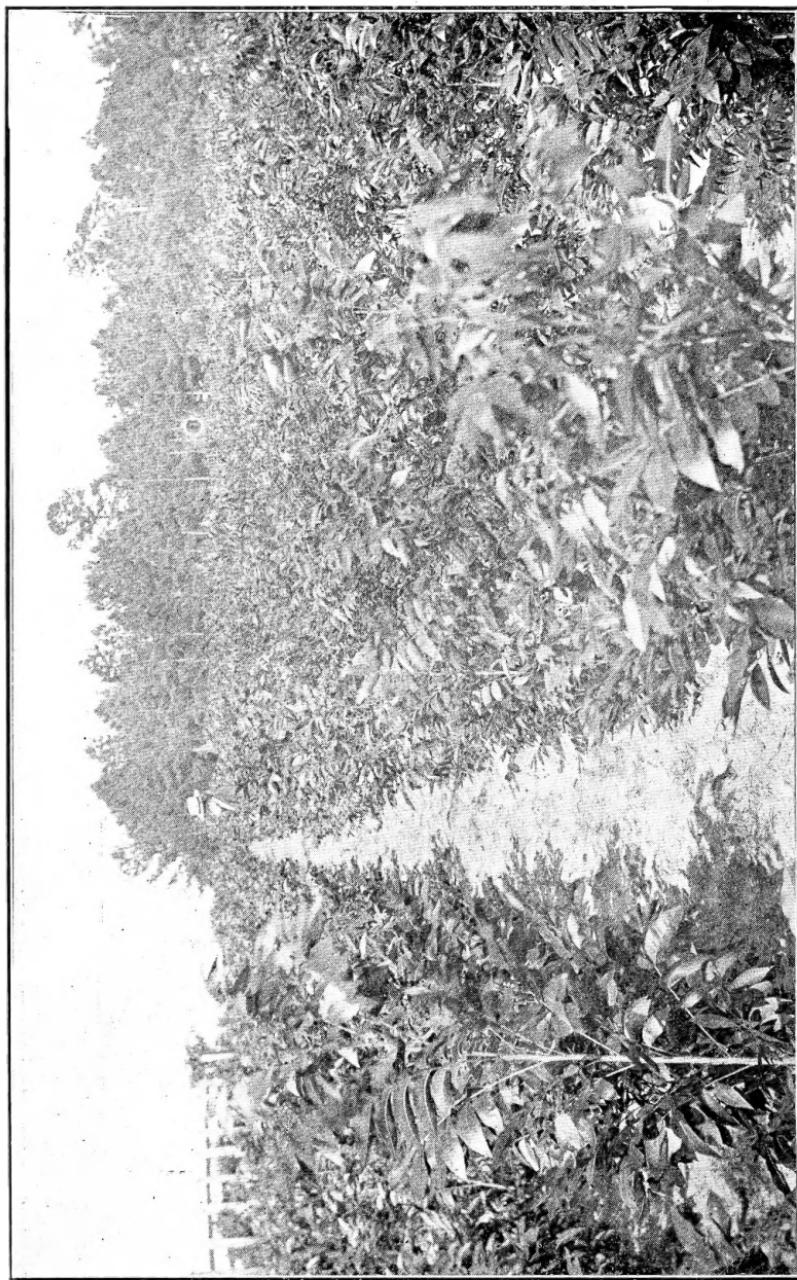
MONTICELLO, FLA.

J. T. JONES,
J. F. JONES, Proprietors.

J. F. JONES, Manager.



CLUSTER OF PECAN NUTS ONE-HALF NATURAL SIZE.



Partial view of a block of 20,000 Budded and Grafted Pecans Growing in our Nurseries here. This Photo was taken July 1st, showing about one-half of the season's growth from the Graft.



INTRODUCTORY



N



UT orcharding, though a comparatively new industry generally speaking, is fast gaining popularity; and now that Budded and Grafted trees of selected varieties may be had in sufficient quantity, nut growing offers greater inducements to the planter than does any other line of horticulture; especially is this true of the improved varieties of Pecans in the South. We believe that we have the finest stock of Budded and Grafted Pecans of genuine TESTED fine varieties in the South, as well as the only complete varietal stock of the various species of nuts which are of value to planters in this country. It is and has been our aim from the start to spare no pains or expense to obtain and grow the very best to be had; our varietal stock of Pecans constitute the finest varieties in the South. They being very rare and the supply of propagating wood scarce, we considered ourselves fortunate in securing the available propagating wood on Mr. B. M. Young's fine top-budded orchard in South Louisiana. Mr. Young, although young in years, was one of the first to successfully Bud and Graft the Pecan, and has the finest varietal collection of fancy and rare varieties IN BEARING to be found in the South, embracing the finest and most promising varieties which have been discovered or brought to public notice from time to time. In this Catalogue we have endeavored to give practical suggestions, and describe varieties truthfully (leaving out specialties with high sounding names and painted descriptions, with a view to selling trees at higher prices).

The following pages are submitted for your perusal and careful consideration, with the hope that you will favor us with your orders, assuring you in advance of careful and painstaking service.

Very truly yours,

J. F. JONES, Manager.



THE PECAN



O



On our trip through southern Mississippi and Louisiana the past winter we were very favorably impressed with the great value of this nut, and with the great possibilities in orcharding with these fancy Pecans, which as yet are not known in our own markets. When we considered that the improved varieties of Pecans COMBINE THE FINEST NUT KNOWN, WITH A TREE THAT LIVES AND BEARS FOR GENERATIONS—being one of our HARDEST FOREST TREES—it will be seen that for PERMANENT PROFITABLE RETURNS THE PECAN EASILY STANDS AT THE HEAD OF THE LIST OF FRUIT BEARING TREES.

Even the old "bugbear" of waiting for the trees to come into bearing is no longer a drawback, as prolific varieties when grafted from BEARING trees (or at least not to many generations removed therefrom) come into bearing nearly as early as the Orange, and earlier than the Apple. When we consider the hardiness, longevity, and early and prolific bearing of the Pecan tree, this nut can, and will be grown pound for pound cheaper than any other, while it has been demonstrated that it will compete with, and sell for higher prices than any other nut. This is as it should be, for there are no other nuts that approach them in quality; and what adds especially to their value, is the fact that they may be kept in perfect eating condition under ordinary conditions longer than any other nut or fruit.

I have now before me on my desk, nuts of "Schley," "Young," "Frotscher," "Stuart," "Russell," "Pabst," etc., which are in PERFECT EATING CONDITION at this writing (August 10), while the Persian and other specialties of Walnuts, Chestnuts, and even the Shellbark Hickory nuts are more or less rancid.

The consumption of the Persian (English) Walnut, Chestnuts, Almonds, etc., large as it is, would be very much larger had they the keeping quality of the Pecan.

The demand for the Pecan, when the improved varieties become known, will be practically unlimited in our own markets, to say nothing of the outside world. The wild Pecans from Texas and Louisiana, though of no comparison to the improved varieties in either appearance or quality, are much the highest priced nuts offered in European countries. What may we expect then of the improved varieties which may be crushed in the hand by pressing two or more together, their full rich kernel being easily extracted?

The crop from Mr. Young's trees sold readily at \$50.00 per barrel (or 50 cts. per pound) WHOLESALE in New York the past winter, this being approximately FIVE TIMES AS MUCH AS THE FINEST ENGLISH WALNUTS WERE SELLING FOR AT THE SAME TIME.

The oldest budded tree (a Frotscher, top-budded 8 years ago) in Mr. Young's orchard, YIELDED ONE BARREL OF FANCY NUTS the past season (1903), and younger trees in proportion to age. The original "St. Mary" tree, though not considered so good as "Young," "Stuart," "Frotscher," etc., was considered good enough to stand in top-budding the orchard, having a larger bearing head because of not having been cut back. This tree returned a revenue of \$78.00, showing what may be expected of the budded trees when they attain to full bearing size.



CULTURAL RANGE

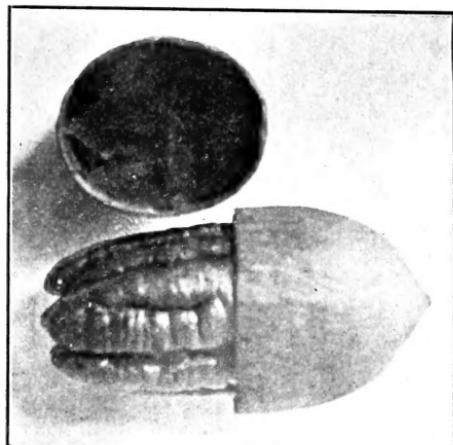


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WING to the Pecan being found in a wild state, only in moist alluvial soils, it was formerly thought that this tree would not succeed on higher and drier soils. This erroneous idea, however, is fast being disproved, as some of the finest orchards are on the sandy pine lands in Florida, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi; and we find trees growing and bearing well on nearly all kinds of soil, from a stiff clay, which is probably the least suited to the Pecan, to the lighter sandy loams. The Pecan seems to be right at home on the light sandy loams, such as grows the pine, etc. The roots penetrate such soils readily, and the growth is rapid, especially if fertilized properly.

As yet little is known as to how far north the Southern Varieties of Pecans will succeed; the tree is quite hardy and may succeed farther north than is now supposed. We would not, however, recommend extensive plantings north of the "Cotton Belt," except in the eastern coastal plane.



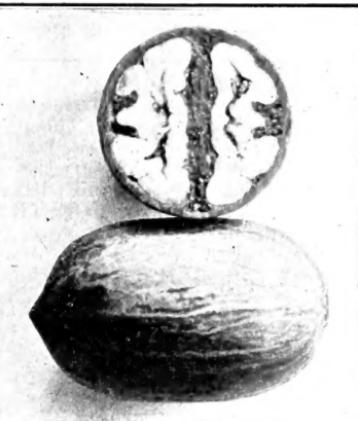
habit; in color and general appearance, however, the Young is a decided improvement over Russell or any Pecan known to us, and is the thinnest Paper Shell known.

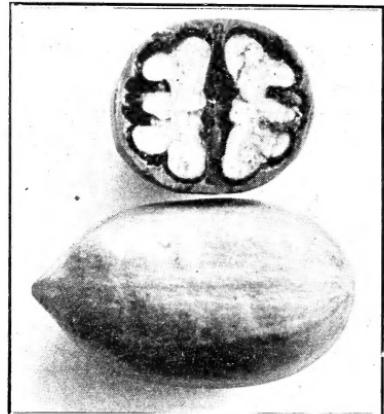
STUART Originated near Moss Point, Miss. Stuart is not a regular Paper Shell nut, but the shell is thin and soft, and may be crushed in the hand by pressing two or more nuts together. Stuart is one of the very largest Pecans, and is an excellent "filler," filling better than any other of the very large varieties. Stuart is destined to take the lead as a market nut, as it is not surpassed in growth and hardness of tree, or early and abundant bearing. A very profitable variety.

YOUNG We are proud to be the introducers of this valuable variety, which is sure to take front rank as a fancy market nut, as well as for planting about the home. BEARING THE FINEST NUT OF ANY OF THE TESTED HEAVY BEARING VARIETIES.

Mr. B. M. Young (for whom this variety was named) has taken great interest in this variety and has some fine budded trees now in bearing.

In both tree and fruit the Young resembles Russell, and has the same heavy bearing

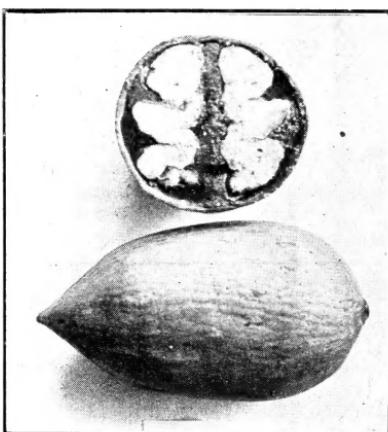




FROTSCHER

Originated near Olivia, Iberia Parish, La. Frotscher

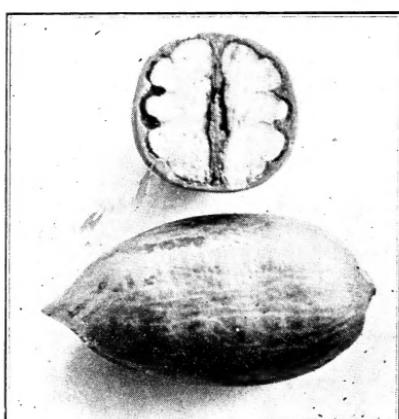
is probably the largest Paper Shell Pecan known; though the kernel does not fill the large shell to its extreme capacity, yet it is always plump and of excellent quality, being one of the finest flavored nuts. Frotscher makes an ideal tree, forming a roundish spreading top and bears abundantly. A desirable and profitable variety.



RUSSELL

Originated at Ocean Springs, Miss. Russell is one of the very finest

large Paper Shell Pecans, with the exception of the Young, having the thinnest shell of any Pecan in the list. Nut large, kernel full and of good quality. Tree is not a rampant grower, but a very abundant and regular bearer, one of the finest and most profitable.



SCHLEY

Originated at Scranton, Miss. In excellence of nut

the Schley Pecan is not surpassed by any other nut, being about as near all meat as is possible for a Pecan to be. Nut large, shell very thin, and practically without "corky substance," the partitions being thin and hard. The original Schley tree is only fairly productive, which, however, may be due to its environment, as young top-budded trees just coming into bearing are very promising, being well loaded with nuts as we saw them the past fall.

PABST

Originated near Ocean Springs, Miss. In tree and fruit Pabst is much like Stuart, and like the Stuart is a very reliable variety, being one of the finest large soft shell Pecans. One of the finest and most reliable of the tested varieties.

The above described varieties are the finest that have been discovered or brought to public notice, and with the exception of the Schley have been TESTED SUFFICIENTLY TO DEMONSTRATE WHAT THEY WILL DO.

In addition to these, however, we grow and can furnish those desiring a larger number of varieties, the following: VanDeman, Money Maker, Columbian, Georgia (Georgia Giant), and Delmas.

PRICES OF ABOVE VARIETIES BUDDED AND GRAFTED TREES.

		Each	10	100
12 to 18 inches high, -	-	\$.60	\$5.50	\$50.00
18 to 24 inches high, -	-	.75	6.50	60.00
2 to 3 feet high, -	-	.85	8.00	75.00
3 to 4 feet high, -	-	1.00	9.00	85.00
4 to 5 feet high, -	-	1.25	11.00	100.00
Summer Buds on Strong Stocks, No. 1,	.60	5.50	50.00	
Summer Buds on Strong Stocks, No. 2,	.50	4.50	40.00	

Where larger quantities are wanted write for special prices.



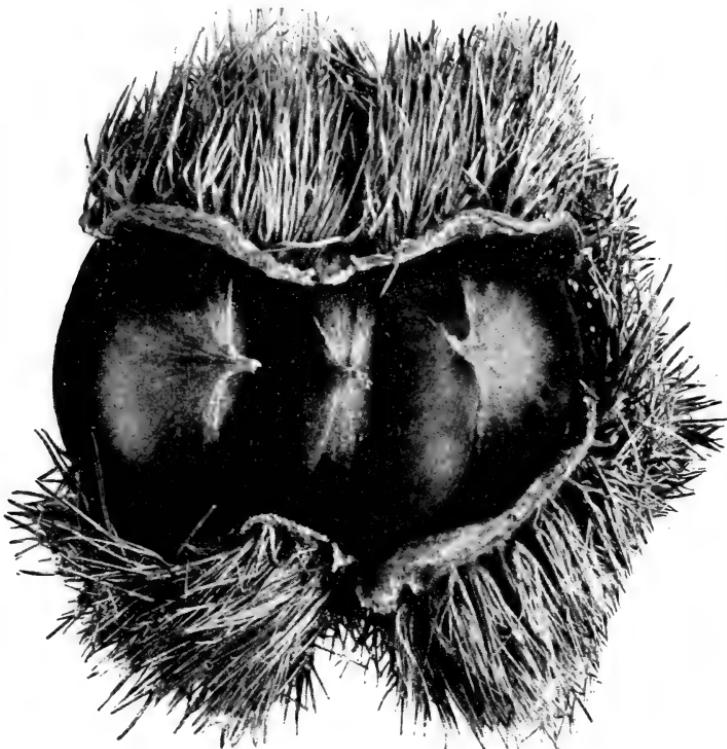
THE CHESTNUT



N



O collection of nut trees, however small, is complete without at least a few Chestnut trees. Both the Japan and European species of Chestnuts succeed quite well in the South, and are very desirable, as they may be utilized in a great many ways. The improved varieties, with their large beautiful nuts, always surprise and delight the planter.

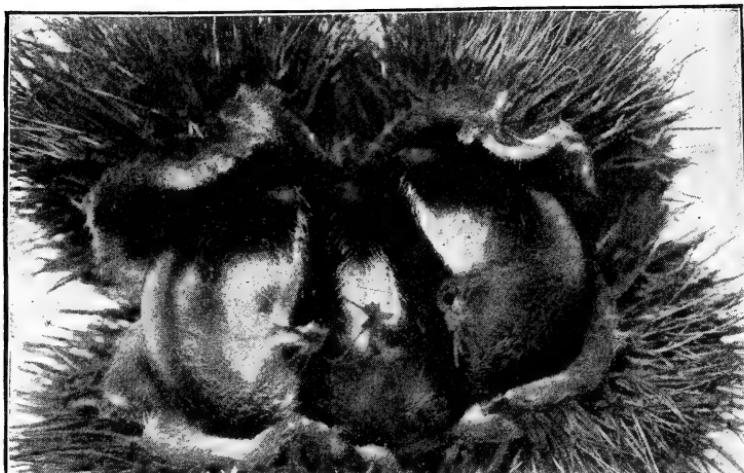


COE

VARIETIES OF THE JAPAN CHESTNUT

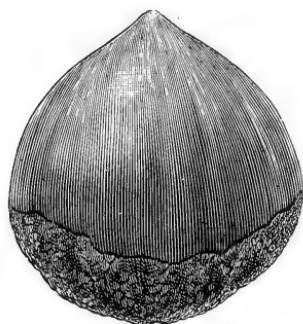
COE Originated with the "Great Hybridizer," Luther Burbank. Of it Mr. Burbank says: "The best of more than 10,000 seedlings, a tree which each season bears all it can hold of fat glossy nuts of the very largest size, and as sweet as any American Chestnut."

KILLEN A new variety from Delaware. Killen is probably the largest and finest Chestnut known. We quote from Pomologist U. S. Department of Agriculture, as follows: "A remarkably large and handsome Chestnut, in size as large as the largest Japan Mammoth, and in quality superior to most of this type; yields three nuts to the bur."

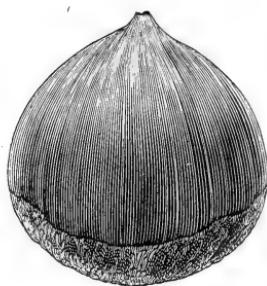


RIDGELEY

KENT A new variety from Delaware. Kent is probably the earliest Chestnut known, beginning to ripen in Delaware September 1st. Nut medium to large, tree a good grower and heavy bearer. Kent is destined to be a very popular and profitable market nut as the earliest nuts command fancy prices.



MC FARLAND



KENT

MC FARLAND One of the earliest Chestnuts to ripen, beginning to fall September 10th in Connecticut. Nut medium to large and of good quality. Tree grows unusually large for this species, and is a heavy bearer; a desirable and profitable variety.

VARIETIES OF THE EUROPEAN OR SPANISH CHESTNUT

COMBALE This is probably the best of the varieties of European origin. Combale is the largest nut of this species that is known to us: tree is a good grower and very productive: one of the most promising varieties.

PARAGON Generally conceded to be the best variety in this species. The large burs generally contain from three to five very large nuts of excellent quality: the tree is an early and abundant bearer; a very profitable variety.



RIDGELEY Not quite so large as Paragon or Numbo, but is of very good quality and a heavy bearer. The crop from the original tree is reported to have brought \$55.00 in a single season.

NUMBO A very large nut of good quality; tree a robust grower. Young trees of this variety are not so productive as Paragon, but older trees are said to bear well.

PRICES OF BUDDED OR GRAFTED CHESTNUT TREES.

						Each	10	100
2 to 3 feet,	-	-	-	-	-	\$.40	\$ 3.50	\$ 30.00
3 to 4 feet,	-	-	-	-	-	.60	5.50	50.00



THE CHINQUAPIN



RUSH A decided acquisition and a valuable addition to our list of nut trees.
We extract the following from an editorial in *The Rural New Yorker* (Vol. LXIII, Page 366), by Dr. W. Van Fleet.

THE RUSH CHINQUAPIN—“Fig. 156 * represents the average size of a nut of the Rush Chinquapin now ready for dissemination by the Florida Nut Nurseries, Monticello, Fla. The parent tree is growing in Lancaster County, Pa., in what is locally known as the chestnut timber belt. It stands nearly 40 feet high, and has long been a prolific annual bearer, producing its burs in racemes of five to thirteen, some clusters being almost 10 inches long. Like all chinquapins, one nut only is contained in a bur. The quality is sweet and rich, and the size, as shown in the cut, equals that of the average native chestnut. The propagators say that young grafted trees commence bearing very early. Dr. J. G. Rush, West Willow, Pa., for whom the variety is named, informs us that the bush chinquapin occurs in the immediate vicinity of the parent tree, and the chances are that it is a hybrid between it and the chestnut. The tree resembles a chestnut in outline, has long slender branches, and leaves as large as most chestnuts. When in full bearing it is said to make a very fine appearance. Whether a natural hybrid or a particularly meritorious variety of tree chinquapin, it is comforting to know that it is likely to get a thorough trial. The chinquapin is a distinct native nut of the highest quality found in the genus, and should have the careful attention of planters and breeders.”

Nice one-year old trees, \$1.00 each, \$8.00 per 10.

(*Referring to illustration in *The Rural New Yorker*.)



(Cluster, one-half natural size)



THE PERSIAN WALNUT



A

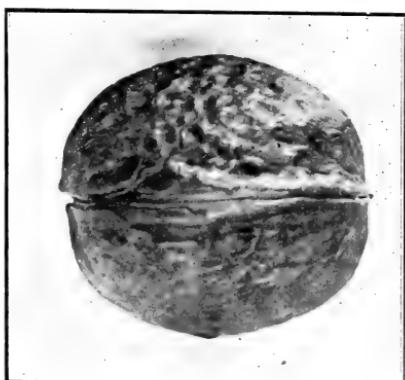
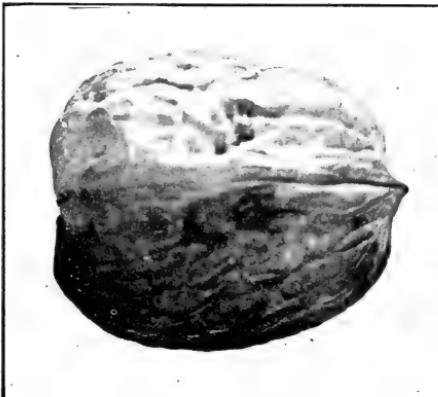


LTHOUGH the commercial plantings of the Persian Walnut (better known as the English Walnut in this country) thus far in the United States have been confined mainly to California, there have been scattered small plantings, and there are some fine bearing trees in the southeastern and eastern portions of the United States. Notwithstanding we have the natural conditions in the lower south for growing the Persian Walnut, the plantings thus far, with few exceptions, have resulted in failure, due to early vegetating of the trees or to the root knot to which this tree is especially subject. To overcome the former we should select and plant varieties which are known to vegetate or put out late

in the spring. The Persian Walnut is hardy well north when perfectly dormant, but is easily killed back by extremes of cold when in sap. To overcome the root knot we are budding varieties of the Persian Walnut on our common Black Walnut stock which is not affected by root knot. The trees when budded on Black Walnut seedlings are also much more vigorous and healthy, ripening their wood up better in the fall, which is very important, as the trees are less liable to be caught by early freezes in the fall.

MAYETTE Mayette originated in France, where it is still

very rare and held in high esteem, being one of the very finest dessert and fancy market nuts. Nut very large, full meated, and of excellent quality; shell thin and soft, tree a good grower and an abundant bearer. Mayette and some other varieties in this species have been propagated by potting and grafting in the green house in France in a limited way; this method, however, being slow and expensive, they are still very rare. Mayette is one of the very latest Walnuts to put out in the spring, being even later than the Pecan to vegetate. Imported trees of Mayette and Franquette, planted by the writer in Missouri several years ago, have survived the winters uninjured, while common seedlings have always been more or less injured.



RUSH

This remarkable variety originated in Lancaster Co., Pa., where the tree is perfectly hardy and a heavy bearer, the original tree having borne 100 pounds of fancy nuts when 13 years of age. The Rush is not quite so large as Mayette as grown in Pennsylvania, but is sufficiently large, as the illustration which is exact natural size shows, for any purpose, being larger than those generally seen in market, while the Rush is decidedly superior in quality, having a light colored shell, which is thin and soft. The cracking quality is very good, the kernel, which is of excellent flavor, being easily extracted. Nice budded trees of above varieties, \$1.25 each, \$10.00 per 10.



The Shellbark Hickory



T



HE Shellbark is of slow growth and slow to come into bearing. This, however, is the only drawback to its culture, as the tree is very hardy and healthy, requiring practically no care, and like the Pecan, lives to a very old age. The Shellbark is one of our finest native nuts and is of wider distribution than any other, being found in a wild state from Florida to Maine.



WIKER Originated in Lancaster County, Pa. The Wiker is one of the very finest Shellbarks we have been able to find for propagation, being very large, full meated, and of excellent quality; the cracking quality is very good. Tree is of good habit and a regular bearer.

KIRTLAND

Originated in Connecticut. The Kirtland is one of the finest Shellbarks. Prof. H. E. Van Deman, who is authority on the Shellbark, in an article

in *The Rural New Yorker*, says of the Kirtland: "Among the many choice varieties of the Shellbark Hickorynut, which I have seen from childhood up, and from all over the region of their growth, there is none equal in all respects to the one sent me by Mr. H. S. Kirtland, of —, Conn., and which I now name in his honor. The nut is large for this species, and the shell is thin. The flavor of the kernel is superior. One of the best points about the nut is the ease with which the kernel leaves the shell. The kernel of the Kirtland may be easily taken out in halves. Prices of above varieties, small grafted trees, \$1.25 each, \$10.00 per 10.

THE FILBERT

GARIBALDI: One of the finest Filberts, large, roundish, very fine.

PRILIFIQUE A COQUA SERREE: Large, oblong, very prolific.

DES ANGLAIS: (The true English) Large, slightly oblong, productive.

IMPERATRICE EUGENIA: Medium to large, oblong, very productive.

GROSSE LONGUE: A large, long nut, productive.

Prices of fine one year Grafted trees of above varieties, 50c each, \$4.00 per 10.



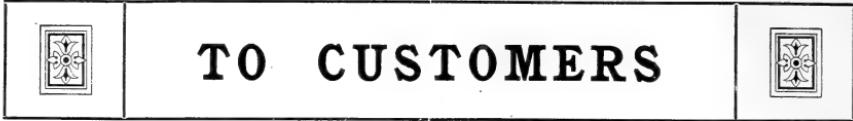
Suggestions to Planters



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N arrival of trees unpack at once, and if not ready to plant, heel in carefully in a moist, shady situation, or if the soil is inclined to be dry water well. Do not expose the roots to the sun or drying winds, keep the roots in the damp moss or a wet blanket. In planting, dig holes large enough to accommodate the roots in a natural position, and if the sub-soil is inclined to be hard, it will pay to dig deep holes that the roots may penetrate the soil more readily, to insure a rapid growth. In filling up use nothing but well pulverized soil in contact with the roots, and firm well so that there will be no DEAD AIR spaces in contact with the roots. Do not put fertilizer in the holes in contact with the roots of the tree; if fertilizer is used, sprinkle it around the outside of the hole when nearly full, or better still, sprinkle it on the surface after the hole is filled, and incorporate with the surface soil with the hoe or other tool. It pays to plant carefully. Remember that when we are planting Pecans, Walnuts, Shellbarks, etc., that we are planting not only for ourselves, but are in all probability planting for succeeding generations as well. After planting the trees should be kept clean for a space of several feet encircling the tree, at least until well established, either by mulching or frequent hoeings; or if an orchard is planted, crops which require clean culture may be planted for a few years in the orchard. Light soils, however, should not be cropped too long, but be planted in "renovating" crops, such as Cow Peas, Beggar Weed, Velvet Beans, etc. These should not be plowed under green, as they are apt to sour the soil; either plow them under after they are dead, or leave them to rot on the surface. The nut trees, unlike other fruit bearing trees, require very little pruning; a little attention for a few years will be sufficient to start and shape the trees properly.



TO CUSTOMERS

OUR SPECIALTY We make a specialty of Budded and Grafted Nut Trees, and as we expect to grow them to the exclusion of other stock, those wanting the very best in this line will find it to their advantage to deal with us. The nut trees require special methods and painstaking work to propagate successfully, and are on this account not grown to any extent by the general nurseryman.

NO AGENTS We do not employ agents, and are responsible only for stock purchased direct from the nursery.

ORDER EARLY The demand for improved varieties of Pecans and other nuts far exceeds the supply, and as orders are filled in rotation, it is important that we get our orders in early before the assortment is broken. Order now, and if not convenient to send full remittance, send one-fourth with order and we will reserve the stock for you subject to further orders.

GUARANTEE We guarantee every tree sent out to be well grown, properly handled and packed, and in case Budded or Grafted trees are ordered, we guarantee the varieties to be genuine (seedlings only perpetuate the species, and no reliable firm will give any guarantee as to the nuts they will produce).

MISTAKES We take great interest in our work, and probably make as few mistakes as anyone, yet we are not infallible, and therefore stand ready to make good any mistakes that may occur as far as possible, or if any varieties ordered should accidentally not prove true to label, we will either replace the same free of charge, or refund the purchase price, but are not liable for further damages.

SHIPPING SEASON Our shipping season begins in November and continues to March 15th.

APPLYING PRICES The prices herein abrogate previous quotations, and are for the quantities specified; but 5 and 50 will be supplied at the ten and hundred rate respectfully.

IN WRITING ORDERS Customers will oblige us by using the order sheet herewith. Be sure to sign your name, and give post-office and shipping directions. **WRITE VERY PLAIN.**

REMITTANCES Should be sent by Bank Draft, P. O. or Express Money Order or Registered Letter.

EXPRESS OR FREIGHT PREPAID On all orders for \$5.00 or more figured at Catalogue prices, and accompanied by remittance in full, we will pay the Express or Freight charges to any point in Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, or Louisiana. On \$10.00 orders figured at Catalogue prices, we will prepay transportation charges to any part of the United States.

ORDER SHEET. Please use this Sheet in Ordering
THE NUT NURSERY CO.,
MONTICELLO, FLA.

Please Forward by.....
(Write here "Freight," "Express," or "use your discretion.")

Exp. or Frtg. Office.....

ease forward by.....
(Write here "Freight," "Express," or "use your discretion.")

Name _____

Name.....

Post Office

Amount Enclosed.

Post Office Order \$.....

Exp. Money Order \$.....

Bank Draft \$

Cash \$.....

Total \uparrow

County..... State..... Date.....

VERY IMPORTANT—Always write name and address and shipping directions very plainly. In case any varieties or sizes ordered are exhausted, do you wish us to substitute other varieties to the best of our judgment?.....Or if you wish us to make selection of varieties for you, fill out this order sheet, omitting varietal names and give us any additional information on separate sheet, stating whether varieties are wanted for home use or market, or both, and character of soil, etc.

A WARNING.

We extract the following from Bulletin No. 69, Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station :

“A careless person should not enter the work of propagating varieties of Pecans, for in order to do this, budding and grafting must be done, as Pecans do not produce true from seed. Again, only trustworthy nurserymen should be patronized. The heavy demand for desirable varieties of Pecans, has led many unscrupulous persons to enter the Pecan nursery business in name only, and these people send out any thing that even looks like a young Pecan tree, give it either the name of a well established variety or a new one, and sell it at a high price. The people who buy these trees are cheated out of more than their money, for it is not an easy matter to compute the value of twelve to fifteen years of care and attention thrown away. These trees may not only bear inferior nuts, but may be common bitternut trees from the woods.

A number of these persons have been reported from various parts of the State, during the last season, as they have been

scouring the swamps and open woods, selecting not only the young pecans, but the pignuts and other hickories as well, and have sold these to unsuspecting purchasers, who desire to obtain a few good Pecan trees. One of these rascals was recently driven out of Madison parish, where he secured seedling pecans and pignuts, and sent them out as the wonderful American Pride Pecan. Hence, if good and desirable varieties are wanted, one should deal direct with a responsible firm, a nurseryman of known reputation. Good business principles demand this way of getting the best trees, as every one knows that the traveling Pecan peddler is absolutely free from responsibility of any kind and will get the price of a good Pecan tree, and is never heard of again. Pignuts, bitternuts, and even fig trees have been delivered to the purchaser for high priced Pecans."

Where We Get Our Propagating Wood.

Our propagating wood with the exception of the Schley, (and this comes direct from the originator of this variety,) comes from two of the finest budded and grafted orchards in the South, and the

only ones that are in bearing to our knowledge. These parties are officers in high standing in the National Nut Growers Association, and their responsibility is unquestioned.

To Whom It May Concern:

“This is to certify, that I have sold during the past winter to J. F. Jones, of Monticello, Fla., three thousand Pecan Cions for grafting, of the following fine varieties: Moneymaker, Russell, Van Deman and Columbian. These grafts were cut from my Budded trees that have already come into bearing and I know them to be genuine and true to name.”

(Signed.)

SAM H. JAMES,

May 1, 1903.

Mound, La

To Whom It May Concern:

“This certifies that we have sold during the past winter to J. F. Jones, of Monticello, Fla., two thousand Pecan Cions of the following varieties: “Frotschers Egg Shell,” “Stuart,” and “Van

Deman." These Cions were cut from our grafted trees, which are in bearing and we know them to be genuine and true to name." (Signed.)

JOHN B. CURTIS, M. D.,
May 1, 1903. Orange Heights, Fla,

Reference As To Our Reliability.

We are pleased to refer those seeking information as to our reliability to the following:

Prof. John T. Stinson, former Director Missouri State Fruit Experiment Station (now Superintendent of Pomology Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo.)

Prof. H. E. Van Deman Ex. U. S. Pomologist, Washington, D. C. (3630 13th St.)

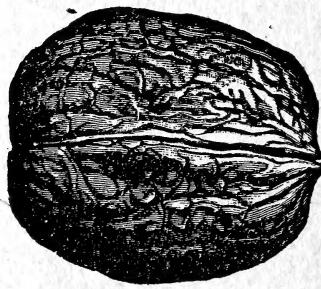
Mountain Grove Bank, Mountain, Grove Mo.

Jefferson County State Bank, Monticello, Fla.

In writing to any of these parties be sure to enclose stamps for reply.

Sincerely yours,
J. F. JONES, MGR.

Monticello, Fla.



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